









## Intimations.

WM. POWELL,  
LIMITED."ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,"  
Des Vaux Road.NEW GOODS  
JUST ARRIVED.LADIES'  
DEPARTMENT.

RAINCOATS.

UMBRELLAS.

BOOTS  
AND  
SHOES.TRIMMED  
AND  
UNTRIMMED  
MILLINERY.FLOWERS  
AND  
FOLIAGE.DRESS-  
MAKING.ALL ORDERS  
EXECUTED IN  
FIRST-CLASS  
STYLE.PERFECT FIT  
GUARANTEED.LATEST  
FASHIONS OF  
LONDON,  
PARIS, AND  
NEW YORK.Wm. POWELL, Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [15]

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
TO-MORROW,the 31st March, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road;  
corner of Ice House Street,  
54 Cases TOMATO SAUCE, 27 Cases  
MUSHROOMS, 7 Cases FRENCH PEAS,  
5 Cases FISH in Tins;ALSO  
50 Cases STERILIZED EVAPORATED  
CREAM.TERMS—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 3th March, 1905. [40]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,  
on  
MONDAY,the 3rd day of April, 1905, at 3 o'clock P.M.,  
by  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,  
at the premises.THE Very Valuable Leasehold Messuage  
and Premises, known as  
No. 24, LI YUEN STREET EAST,situate on Section I of Marine Lot No. 1011  
which is held for the residue of a term of 98 1/2  
years created by a Crown Lease of the Lot.  
Annual Crown Rent \$15 95.For further particulars and conditions of  
sale, apply to—WILKINSON AND GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
or to  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1905. [40]

## Entertainment.



CITY HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE  
GOVERNOR.MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S  
WESTMINSTER  
GLEE AND CONCERT  
PARTY  
FROM LONDON.

THREE CONCERTS ONLY.

MONDAY, 3rd April.

AND  
THURSDAY, 6th April.

Complete Change of Programme each Concert.

The Programmes include a unique collection  
of  
NATIONAL SONGS  
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,  
ALSO  
GLEES, MADRIGALS AND CATCHES.  
HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES,  
BY  
MR. DUDLEY CAUSTON.MADAME MARIE HOOTON,  
The Eminent English Contralto.  
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE,  
The English Tenor.FOUR BOY SOLO SOPRANOS,  
Leading London Cathedral Chorists.Box Plan ROBINSON PIANO Co.  
Prices \$3, 2 and 1. Concert 9-11 P.M.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [164]

## Intimations.

THE FAMOUS "MAB" RAZOR  
SHARP LITTLE SHAVER  
WEIGHT LESS THAN 2 OUNCES.THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded  
the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by  
its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is  
manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a  
special amalgam of steel which makes imita-  
tion impossible, and in consequence it enjoys  
the largest sale of any Razor in the World.  
Thousands of Testimonials testify that the  
little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement  
ever produced.Will be mailed to any address on receipt of  
the price (\$2), post free.To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,  
WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores  
in the Colony.Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co.,  
20, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.  
Agents wanted in every port.For particulars and terms, apply to—  
HOWARD & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [63]ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.  
Marshall and  
Elvy'sDOUBLY DISTILLED  
AND OF  
MATURED AGE.  
TO BE OBTAINED FROM—  
THE MUTUAL STORES,  
Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [53]

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMORIAL

## CURTAILED FOR WANT OF CASH.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, reading before the  
Society of Arts in London lately a paper upon  
the "Queen Victoria Memorial," as compared  
with other Memorials Abroad, "showed on the  
screen, and accompanied the views with in-  
teresting descriptions, a beautiful series of  
photographs of such famous works as the  
Memorials of Peter the Great, Alexander I.,  
Alexander II., Nicholas I., and Catherine II.  
in St. Petersburg; the Empress Maria Theresa  
in Vienna; Gambetta in Paris; Carnot in  
Lyons; Alfonso XII. in Madrid; several of  
the modern monuments in Berlin; the splen-  
did Victor Emmanuel memorial in Rome; the  
great memorial building to be erected on the  
Maidan in Calcutta and others. These strik-  
ing screen pictures formed a highly instructive  
introduction to a detailed description of  
THE GREAT MEMORIALnow in progress in front of Buckingham  
Palace. Plans were shown of the whole line  
of the Mall and its opening into Trafalgar-  
square, as designed by the various architects  
and sculptors who competed; and of the ac-  
cepted designs of Sir Aston Webb and Mr.  
Brock; and photographs of the Memorial from  
every point of view were exhibited. The  
model of the principal monument, Mr. Spiel-  
mann said, is now in course of being enlarged  
to one-half the full size. "It has unhappily  
been quite recently decided," he went on to  
say, "that the funds available do not permit of  
the larger scheme proposed for the whole  
memorial being carried out."

## THE SCULPTURES

in the processional road are to be suppressed,  
and as the Colonies contributed considerable  
sums, the gates with the armorial decorations  
of arms and emblems of those Colonies and  
the sculptures facing them on the side foun-  
tains will be set up in their places. The  
Mall side is allotted to Australia, that on the  
north to Canada, the entrance from the pro-  
cessional way to South Africa, while of the  
great fountains in the quadrants that to the  
south-east will be in the name of West Africa  
and the Indian Dependencies, that to the  
north-east representing Newfoundland and the  
West Indies. Mr. Spielmann said in conclusion  
that "the comparative failure of subscriptions  
ought not to be allowed to cripple the great  
scheme at it was finally passed, and if the  
contributions are not sufficient Parliament  
should be moved to make them good. Ten  
or twenty thousand pounds a year for five years,  
though it might wring, would not break the  
heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

## CHILDREN AND THE BIBLE.

## SOME AMUSING MISTAKES.

In the Times there appeared recently a  
letter from a New Zealand vicar on the subject  
of lack of religious teaching in the New Zea-  
land schools. To quote his own words:—"I say plainly and positively that a purely  
secular system of education is nothing less  
than a national disaster. My own experience  
is that children are, as a rule, deplorably  
ignorant."Strangely enough, corroboration to his letter  
has just appeared quite independently. It  
takes the form of a collection of "Schoolroom  
Humour," collected by Dr. Macnamara in the  
Christmas number of "The Schoolmaster."Quite a large proportion of the "howlers"  
show "deplorable ignorance of Biblical facts."  
Old Testament history is more than a little  
involved in the mind of the child who perpe-  
trated the following when writing of Elijah:—  
"As Elijah went up to heaven he dropped his  
mantle and Queen Elizabeth walked over it."This shows a very quaint idea of the Old  
Testament life:—  
"What was the first thing that the little boy  
Samuel did when he got up in the morning?"  
"Please, sir, he carried up a cup of tea to  
Eli."One wonders, too, what could have inspired:—  
"When our Lord was baptised, what bird came  
down on His head?"  
"Please, sir, a little yellow hammer, sir."—or  
the answer to  
"What was Jesus Christ put into after He  
was born?""Into breeches, ma'am."  
The greater number of the children's quaint  
mistakes arise from the children's habit of  
learning Scripture verses viva-voce from the  
teacher, without thinking of the meaning of the  
words. Many repetitions cause them to distort  
the words, and give rise to such examples as  
the following:—"Little Tommy, in his version of the 'Tem-  
ptation' said that Christ p. r. o. n. k. of bread and  
chicken in the wilderness. Judicious questions  
elicited the fact that Tommy based his opinions  
upon these extracts: 'Man shall not live by  
bread alone.' And 'Get the hens, Satan' (get  
her hence)."The following occurred in a Dublin school  
during the Scripture lesson:—  
"What does the Bible say will happen to  
the proud?"  
"Please, sir, they will become animals."  
"Oh, that's a curious answer. What text  
have you to prove it?"  
"He that humbleth himself shall be exalted,  
and he that exalteth himself shall be a base" (abased).The Commandments give rise to many  
quaint mistakes. The Seventh Command-  
ment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," ap-  
pears as "Thou shalt not kick a duckery," and  
"Thou shalt not come into the country." The  
latter is splendid.The wandering of the Israelites must have  
been very extensive in the mind of the small  
child who wrote that "Moses died before he  
reached Canada, but he saw it from a moun-  
tain," while a new conception of the temple is  
shown by "Solomon built a temple to put his  
wives in."Exactly what the children think of heaven it  
would be difficult to say, but a clue is given by  
the little girl of 5 who volunteered the informa-  
tion that snow was swept out of heaven."But how does it get into heaven?" asked  
the master."Please, sir, the angels scratch it off their  
wings."So does the following conversation between a  
teacher and two little brothers of 4 and 5  
summers:—  
"Please can Stanley play on my harp?" cried  
the bigger."Yes, I shall! Yes, I shall!" taunted little  
Stanley."But, Harold, you haven't a harp."  
"When were in heaven!" he muttered fer-  
cely. "He says, when we're in heaven he'll  
play on my harp!"Surely the New Zealand vicar does not claim  
that his little parishioners are more "ignorant  
of Biblical facts" than Dr. Macnamara shows  
English children to be.

## EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

We are so accustomed to consider France as  
an effete nation its vigour exhausted and its  
fading vitality evidenced by a declining birth  
rate, that it is something of a surprise to dis-  
cover that we are mistaken. France may not  
show as rapid increase in population as other  
countries, but it is not neglecting any of the  
means necessary to make of its people formid-  
able competitors in the commercial world with  
nations that boast a larger birth rate.The United States may learn some things of  
vast importance to our future, by a study of the  
methods by which France promotes the com-  
mercial and manufacturing skill of her people.  
As a result we may be impressed with the im-  
portance of giving our common school  
education a practical turn, and making it the  
means of training our youth in ways that are  
rendered impossible by the limitation of ap-  
prenticeship which has followed the rise of  
organized labour in this country.In 1880 the French Minister of Commerce  
was authorized by law to organize manual in-  
struction in special schools. Later on  
graduates of the commercial high schools were  
exempted from two years' military service and  
in 1891 the National School of Foremen and  
Workmen was created at Cluny. By 1904 the  
number of these commercial and manual  
schools in France had risen to 2,031, supported  
by the Government. The National Institute of  
Arts and Trades in Paris was built in 1881 at  
a cost of \$1,000,000. In its laboratories for  
the study of physical science, and there are  
lectures on art as applied to trades and in-  
dustries. Each trade is equipped with  
mechanism of all kinds required in the study  
of physics, chemistry and other branches of  
science applicable to dyeing, ceramics, glass-  
making and decoration, metallurgy and metal  
working and other trades. The number of  
students admitted each year is limited to 240.  
The curriculum covers architecture, natural  
sciences, metallic construction, building of  
machines, electricity, mining, public works,  
railways and industrial legislation.In the commercial high schools, which are in  
Paris and distributed throughout the provinces,  
the curriculum embraces finance, geometry,  
foreign languages, commercial, fiscal and  
economic legislation and history, chemistry  
applied to industries, technology, applied  
physics and stenography. In the provinces  
there are schools of arts and trades at Com-  
piègne, Châlons sur Marne, Angers, Aix and  
Lille. These educate workmen capable of be-  
coming foremen in industries and versed in  
the mechanic arts. The teaching is actual  
practice in the workshops. The number of  
students is limited to 300 for each school. The  
method in these schools is interesting. There  
are four special workshops for practice in  
fitting machinery, cabinet making and model-  
ing, foundry work and manufacture of hard-  
ware. The pupils are distributed among these  
shops, but all, during the three years' course,  
learn what is taught in each department, so  
that school at Cluny is divided into three, the  
educating men for foremen in the wood and  
iron industries.There are also numerous State schools that  
do preparatory work. That at St. Etienne is an  
example of all the schools of this class. They  
are free, and boys can enter at the age of 13, if  
provided with a certificate of primary education.  
Here they get instruction and daily practice in  
weaving, modelling in wood, fitting, cabinet  
making, the nature of textile fibres, hemp,  
ramie, cotton and wool, the rearing of silk-  
worms, treatment of cocoons, silk reeling, the  
bleaching and dyeing of cotton and silk and  
the chemistry of the process, and electricity.  
Gun-making has recently been added, in all  
its progress, from the steel billets to the fin-  
ished gun.The foregoing is a bare sketch of what  
France is doing for the commercial and  
industrial training of her youth. After they  
have received at their right to apply their know-  
ledge is also protected by the Government. It  
is obvious that France does not intend to  
depend upon imported labour and skill to  
maintain her standing in manufactures and  
commerce nor does she propose to educate  
her youth to uselessness.We (San Francisco Chronicle) are of opinion  
that the time is near when the school system  
of the United States must accept such re-  
organization as is necessary to make education  
something more than book knowledge, and  
transform it into an actual equipment for the  
business of life.

## COMMERCIAL

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 10 3/16  
Do. demand ..... 10 1/2  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 10 7/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2 3/4  
America—Bank T.T. .... 44 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 180  
India T.T. .... 18  
Do. demand ..... 138 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 90 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 90 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 111 1/2

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. .... 110 9/16  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 110 11/16  
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 45 1/2  
4 months' sight do. .... 46 1/2  
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 110 13/16  
4 months' sight France ..... 236 1/2  
6 months' sight do. .... 238 1/2  
4 months' sight Germany ..... 193 1/2  
Bar Silver ..... 26 1/16  
Bank of England rate ..... 21 1/2

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New ..... @ 1,125  
" Old ..... @ 1,170  
" Older ..... @ 1,250  
" Oldest ..... @ 1,340  
Patna New ..... @ 1,125  
Benares New ..... @ 1,062 1/2  
Persian (Paper) ..... @ 870/910

## Intimations.

## OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have  
never heard of any one who have been dis-  
appointed in it. No claims are made for it  
except those which are amply justified by ex-  
perience. In commending it to the afflicted  
we simply point to its record. It has done great  
things, and it is certain to continue the excel-  
lent work. There is—we may honestly affirm  
—no medicine which can be used with greater  
and more reasonable faith and confidence. It  
nourishes and keeps up the strength during  
those periods when the appetite fails and food  
cannot be digested. To guard against imita-  
tions and substitutions, our "trade mark" is  
put on every bottle of "Wampole's Prepara-  
tion," and without it none is genuine. It is  
palatable as honey and contains the nutritive  
and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil,  
extracted by us from fresh cod livers, com-  
bined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophos-  
phites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild  
Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an  
appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power,  
drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich,  
red and full of constructive elements, and gives  
back to the pleasures and labours of the world  
many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H.  
McCoy of Canada, says: "I testify with  
pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue  
builder." Its curative powers can always be  
relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine,  
is beneficial from the first dose and represents  
effective medical treatment of the twentieth  
century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the  
Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully  
against imitations. At all chemists here and  
throughout the world.

## DOCTOR.

WANTED for a COAST PORT.  
Apply for particulars to—DR. KENNIF,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. [122]CAMPBELL, MOORE AND COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the above Company will be  
held at the Company's Offices, No. 29, Queen's  
Road Central, TO-MORROW, the 31st March,  
1905, at 4.30 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report and Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending 31st December, 1904.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st  
March, both days inclusive.By Order,  
M. A. A. SOUZA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [123]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFAC-  
TURING COMPANY, LIMITED.THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held in  
the Company's Offices, St. George's Building,  
No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATUR-  
DAY, the 8th April, 1905, at 11 A.M., for the  
purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts  
and the Report of the General Managers for  
the year ending 31st December, 1904, declaring  
a dividend and electing a Consulting Com-  
mittee and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 5th,  
to SATURDAY, 8th April, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [417]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GEN-  
ERAL MEETING of the above Association  
will be held at the Head Office, No. 26,  
The Bund, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 11th  
April, 1905, at 4.30 o'clock P.M. for the  
presentation of the Report of the Directors and  
the Accounts to the 31st December, 1904, the  
election of Directors and Auditor for the cur-  
rent year, and for the purpose of transacting  
any other business which may be transacted at  
an Ordinary General Meeting.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Associa-  
tion will be CLOSED from the 1st of April to  
the 11th of April, 1905, both days inclusive.Members holding proxies for absent Share-  
holders must deposit same with the Secretary  
(or Registration at least Forty-eight hours  
before the Meeting.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1905. [410]

THE VISE MAN  
BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE  
ECONOMY.5 YEARS' GUARANTEE;  
FREE INSTRUCTION;  
EASY PAYMENTS.  
It's something you need.SHOW-ROOMS:—1, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [48]EMPLOYE de commerce, Agé de 29 ans,  
de nationalité Suisse, ayant déjà occupé  
d'importantes fonctions dans de grosses maisons,  
connaissant à fond de comptabilité en partie  
double, parlant couramment le Français, l'Al-  
lemand, le Hollandais, l'Italien et l'Anglais,  
désirerait une situation dans l'une des villes de  
la côte de Chine.Très bonnes références—Appointements: de  
5 à 6,000 dollars par an. Ecrire aux initiales  
L. V. au journal "l'Opinion" de Saigon.  
Saigon, le 2 Mars, 1905. [312]TSANG FOO & CO.,  
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,  
48, DES VAUX ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest  
notice, and with all possible despatch.  
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [61]

## Intimations.

YOU WANT  
PROVISIONS  
AND  
WINES  
IN  
1905.

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

FROM

A. CHAZALON &amp; Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO

G. GIRAULT)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Connaught Hotel.

Who are Suppliers of High Class

Wines, Spirits and  
Provisions,  
French Bakers,  
Navy Contractors,  
and  
Commission Agents.

## BRANCHES:

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

THE WINE GROWERS  
SUPPLY CO.BARRETTO & Co.,  
General Agents, Hongkong.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"

is the Finest Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"is the very Finest Stout brewed by Messrs. A.  
Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin."THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"

is not medicated nor chemicalized.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"Consumers wishing to drink perfectly pure  
Stout of the very finest quality should  
drink Pig Brand Stout."THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"Pig Brand Stout is better bottled, better packed,  
and has stronger packages than its rivals."THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"

Pig Brand Stout gently assists digestion.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"

Pig Brand Stout is a food as well as a drink

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"Pig Brand Stout may be recommended by  
medical men to their most delicate patients."THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"Pig Brand Stout has been celebrated for thirty  
years in the leading Colonial and  
Foreign Markets."THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND  
STOUT"Pig Brand Stout is only slightly higher in price  
than other bottlings of Guinness's.Per cask of 8 dozen prints \$24.00  
" " 4 " quartets \$19.00BARRETTO & Co.,  
Agents.Nos. 21 & 27, Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1905. [41]



## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D.  
1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS.

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.

D  
PORT,

VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE MANY  
YEARS IN BOTTLE.

A CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINE.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BAHADUR  
CIGARS.

THE  
PREMIER CIGAR  
OF  
INDIA.

No. 1 - \$2.75 - per 100

No. 2 - \$2.50 - per 100

No. 3 - \$2.25 - per 100

Gregor & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily issue, is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

## "TO HONGKONG AND FARTHER."

Several cases have recently come before the Marine Court of Hongkong in which sailors have been charged with impeding the progress of their ships by refusing to work. The defence in two cases reported yesterday was that the men had signed agreements to the effect that they would go to "Hongkong or farther." The men, in both the instances referred to, were firmly of opinion that on reaching Hongkong their agreements expired—despite the fact that they had only served two of the three months for which they had signed—and sixteen Spaniards went to prison for two months' term to their belief. The agreements were produced in Court, and it was quite clear that the men were in the wrong; but it can readily be understood that a phrase, the meaning of which is patent to an educated man, may convey some totally different idea to a foreign sailor. It was the words—"To Hongkong and farther" on which the seamen tripped. What they thought "farther" signified it would be curious to learn; the probability is that if they looked at the map they would not find a place of that name, and therefore they might come to the conclusion that it was a mere finish to the sentence—a sort of round-off period which added to the euphony of the whole. But there is deeper significance in that term "to Hongkong and farther" than appears at first sight. Both boats on which trouble with the crew occurred carried cargoes of coal from Tientsin, and apparently no particular destination in view. They were sent to Hongkong, and finding how matters stood they were both ordered to Japan. But had there been a Russian fleet in these waters their eventual destination might have been Vladivostok, and then we should have had the entertaining spectacle of the Russian besieged embracing their Finnish and Spanish deliverers. "To Hongkong and farther" was a clever conception, subtle of meaning, and hinting at immense possibilities. Unfortunately, the crews were not alive to the humour of the situation, and the Spaniards are not suffering from the lack of one of nature's greatest gifts.

## THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Since the fall of Mukden, persistent reports have been in circulation that one of the belligerents has made overtures for peace. Whether it is Russia or Japan which is now suing for a cessation of hostilities is not so important as the character of the agreement upon which the conditions of peace would be based. The American press, taking it for granted that the President of the United States will be called upon to act as intermediary, publish various sets of conditions which are alleged to be the preliminary bases of negotiations, and it is a curious fact that there is the greatest unanimity as to what these conditions should be. Japan will, of course, demand the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and require that the territory in question be handed over to China in accordance with Treaty terms. The freedom of Korea, under Japanese suzerainty, would, no doubt, be conceded; but whether Japan would agree to the retention of Vladivostok by the Russians is another question. It is further suggested that the Chinese Eastern Railway should be transferred to the control of an International Commission, and that Port Arthur should be occupied by the Japanese. In some reports it is stated that Japan has laid it down as a condition precedent to settlement that Russia must agree to pay an indemnity of \$500,000,000. So that, if these rumours are well founded, the sum total of Japan's gains is the acquisition of Port Arthur and an indemnity which may or may not be paid. Of course, there is the prestige which Japan has won by her victories on the battlefield—no negligible quantity—but that cannot be materially estimated. The question is, would Russian dignity permit of a settlement on such terms, especially when dictated by the scorned Japanese? The mediation of President Roosevelt may have great effect, supported as it would be by

French opinion; and Russia would probably be only too glad to emerge from the difficulties in which she has been landed in the Far East, but there is always the stiff-necked Grand Ducal cabal to be considered. Probably the best assurance for a speedy settlement lies in the internal troubles which beset Russia. The point should not be overlooked, however, that in all these negotiations, the claims or pretensions of outsiders are not given a moment's consideration. Japan and Russia may call in mediators, but the terms of peace contain nothing to show that outside parties are concerned in the question, while China's territory is parcelled out among the parties as if it were a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground. It cannot be long, however, before an official statement on the subject must be issued by one or either of the parties and then we shall see what we shall see.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NEARLY twenty-four thousand natives left Swatow during the last quarter of 1904, upwards of ten thousand of whom went to the Straits Settlements.

WE have received the *Customs Gazette* for the period, October-December last, giving the quarterly returns of trade of the various ports, movements in the service, etc.

A CHINAMAN was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Kemp, for stealing a pair of jade stone bangles from a woman on the 24th inst., at Mongkok. The value of the bangles was \$17.

DURING the last quarter of 1904, 159,150 piculs of sugar were exported to Chinese ports from Swatow. Of this quantity 114,032 piculs were brown sugar, and the remainder white sugar.

THE Colonial Secretary has received a telegram from H.B.M.'s Consul at Newchwang, stating that Hongkong has been declared to be infected with bubonic plague, and that the same quarantine measures will be adopted as last year.

IN the League match to be played on the Police Recreation Club Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday next (weather permitting) the match being Police v. Kowloon Cricket Club, the following have been selected to play for the Police:—F. J. Bideley, A. Langley (Capt.), J. Kerr, D. Kent, J. Lander, D. Pitt, F. Clyde, D. McHardy, D. Edwards, W. Walcer, and G. Shepherd. Umpire, W. Withers. The team from the Kowloon Cricket Club to strive for honours is now in course of selection.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the band of the 2nd Bat. Royal W. on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:

March: "The Tyrannical" (McKee).  
Overture: "The Gipsies" (Wagner).  
Valse: "The Gipsies" (Wagner).  
Selection from: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).  
Oriental Scene: "A Persian Character" (Sellek).  
Selection of: "Irish Melodies" (F. G. Gifford).  
God save the King.

A CHINAMAN was this morning wandering around the precincts of the Magistracy, looking for Mr. E. R. Hallifax, and his concern was great on learning that that gentleman was in Chelon, and likely to remain there for some considerable time. "But I must find him; I have some money to give him," said the Celestial; "he has paid an account twice, and I must return the money." He was advised to see the Postmaster, who would no doubt extricate him from his difficulty and simplify the payment of \$7.10.

PROMPT action was taken by Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning at the Magistracy, which it is to be hoped will tend to warn the authorities in the neighbouring colonies that Hongkong does not intend to remain any longer a dumping place for their banished and deported undesirables. Five Chinamen arrived from Singapore yesterday having been ordered to be deported to Hongkong and Mr. Hazeland said they were to be escorted on board the s.s. *Hatching*, which left to-day at noon for Swatow, and told them to remain away for all time.

THE two coolies in charge of chair No. 428, who dumped the body of the Chinaman Pan, on the hillside off Lyttelton Road, West Point, as recorded in our columns last evening, were fined, by Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy this morning, \$50 each or six months. His Worship said he took into consideration the fact that the body had not been interfered with and the presence of the money and other property found in the pockets of the deceased pointed to the fact that no robbery had been attempted, otherwise he would have inflicted the full penalty prescribed by the Ordinance for dumping dead bodies in unauthorized places, viz., \$500.

SINCE Government took over the territory around Laichikok there has been considerable trouble with the native water-boaters, who, though repeatedly warned, and even threatened, persist in taking water from the streams in that district for the purpose of sale to the ships in harbour. These boats supply the water on board the vessels at the rate of 25 cents per ton, and as each boat carries two tons it is easily seen that they make a clear \$25 a trip, many of them making several trips a day, while it is not generally known that the Government supplies purer water, which has been put through the filters, at 5 cents per ton. As these men chose to ignore the repeated warnings a number of them were arrested, at the instance of Inspector Langley, and this morning placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy, when the case was remanded for further evidence.

At the Supreme Court to-morrow morning judgment will be delivered in the case of Tang Tsz U, appellant, and the Attorney General, respondent, (known as the Land Court appeal case).

A JAPANESE steamer, supposed to be the *Senkin Maru*, sank three days ago outside the entrance to Newchwang, reports the *Daily News* of 22nd inst. She was waiting for the river to open when a strong gale rose and drove her ashore where she foundered and sank.

THE uprising in the district of Kin Ting, Szechuan, is growing serious, the insurgents being joined by members of the Red Lamp secret society. The movement is anti-Christian as well as anti-foreign. The three companies of government troops sent for their suppression have met with defeat, and reinforcements are being sent to the scene of disorder.

A NATIVE junk left Chelon for some place down the coast two days ago with a cargo of green peas, says the local *Daily News* of 22nd inst. Near the island of Hainan about ten miles from Weihwei the junk struck a floating mine and was blown to pieces. Five of the crew of seven were picked up by a fishing boat. People who witnessed the explosion declare that the effect was awful. The whole junk was actually lifted in the air where it broke to pieces. A huge column of water and black smoke rose about twenty yards into the air.

LATELY Minister Sir Liang in Washington communicated with the high authorities in Canton to the effect that an American intended proceeding to China to enlist labourers to work in opening up the Panama canal; the terms of engagement were exceedingly harsh and the climate there was unhealthy and steps should be taken to prevent people from accepting such engagement. The high officials on receipt of this information have issued notification for general information of the people and offering rewards for the arrest of secret agents who may attempt to enlist labourers.

THE true story of the latest royal betrothal has not yet been told. A home journal is informed that Prince Oscar of Sweden, on a return visit to England met the Princess Margaret of Connaught and fell in love. When the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughters went to Egypt recently Prince Oscar followed shortly afterwards. Now it is stated that the Prince was anxious to return to the Princess with her parents by way of Spain. King Alfonso at present is about to proceed on a journey, and it is freely stated one object is to seek a royal partner. These circumstances determined Prince Oscar. He popped the question with a loss of time, and was accepted.

ON the arrival of the steamer from Macao on Monday a pishen, or claimed his goods, among which were 68 bags of tea, which he said he had been carrying from Macao to Hongkong. An excise-man standing by felt suspicious at the peculiarly loose way the tea was packed, being merely in old gunny bags, and not in any way protected from the weather as is usually done with such a perishable class of goods, so he investigated matters, and ripped open one bag and, plunging his hand in through the tea he grasped a big tin, which, when withdrawn, was found to contain opium. Several other bags were examined in the same way, until no less than 64 tins of opium had been discovered. Li Pong Chow, the owner, was placed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, and given the maximum fine of \$500, and the opium ordered to be confiscated. It was regretted that the Ordinance did not provide for the confiscation of the tea as well.

THE rumours of Lord Dudley's resignation have not quite died away from political circles yet, notwithstanding the denial which the Lord-Lieutenant has telegraphed. One aspect of the Macdonnell incident which is of considerable interest at the moment is the strained relationship which has subsisted for some time between Mr. Wyndham and Lord Dudley. It is well known that King Edward was watching the experiment with profound interest, and both Lord Dudley and Sir Antony set about the new work with the conviction that his Majesty's sympathies were wholly in the direction in which their work was tending. Mr. Wyndham, however, got alarmed last session when the Ulster loyalists began to show their teeth, and it was at this time that the Chief Secretary and the Lord-Lieutenant got into some sort of personal misunderstanding. Among Nationalist M.P.s, indeed, it was stated over and over again that Lord Dudley and Mr. Wyndham were not even on speaking terms.

A GREAT many complaints have lately been made at Tsim Tsa Tsui of the difficulty met with by residents in securing rickshas, and the matter having been mentioned to Inspector Langley he investigated the reason of this sudden dearth of the necessary but irksome "sha". The discovery was made that the presence of the American naval vessels in the dock at Kowloon, and the well-known liberality of "Jack ashore," has caused all the ricksha pullers in the place to flock to the dock gates and wait about on the chance of securing a fare among the sailors. Inspector Langley advised those complaining of the refusal of rickshas coolies to take them, though unwaged at the time when hailed, to prosecute the pullers, as their action was illegal, but they said they "had not time to waste a day dangle about the Police Court," and so the men got off. However, yesterday one complaining party was induced by the inspector to prosecute, and notwithstanding the loss of time he appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy this morning, when it was proved that the man refused to take prosecutor, declaring that his "shaft" was broken, and yet a minute after took upon an American sailor. Three others at the same time and place played the same trick, and Mr. Kemp fined them in sums varying from \$5 to \$20.

## BANK DIVIDENDS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China kindly informs us that he has this morning received the following telegram from his head office in London:—

"At the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half year at 11 per centum, free of Income Tax, that £75,000 be placed to Reserve, which will then stand at £875,000, that £80,000 be carried forward as undivided profit, and that a Bonus of 15 per cent be paid to the staff of the Bank."

## MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. E. Morris on, of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, also kindly informs us that he has received a telegram from his London Office to the effect that at the forthcoming yearly meeting the Directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the "A" shares, 5 per cent per annum on the "B" shares, both free of Income tax, that £30,000 be placed to Reserve, and that £15,100 be carried forward.

## WEST RIVER TRADE.

The Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs has issued the quarterly returns of trade for the last three months of the past year, and turning to the ports of the West River we find that, in most cases the revenue derived is now beginning to increase correspondingly, upon the more settled state of affairs in the interior. The dues and duties collected at Kowloon amounted to Tls. 11,215, while at Samshui the local revenue was Tls. 41,250 as against Tls. 37,528 in 1903 and Tls. 27,673 in the corresponding quarter of the year previous. At Wuchow the increase was still greater, the collection being Tls. 135,783 or more than double what it was two years ago when the figures were Tls. 57,123 which in the December quarter of 1903 had risen to Tls. 107,131. This enormous increase is brought about by larger collections both of import and export duties and as the figures relating to shipments to and from foreign ports are greatly in excess of what they were in the year previous while native goods passing in and out of the ports show a falling off there seems not much doubt that our trade with Wuchow is being developed at a rapid rate. The duties collected on goods to and from the West River ports during the quarter are also satisfactory, and although in the absence of any comparative table it is impossible to show the increase there is not much doubt that during the past year a considerable volume of foreign trade has been done with the stages on this important waterway. The duties collected on goods at Kowloon was Tls. 5,420, at Shunghing Tls. 1,443, at Takung Tls. 15,556 and at Dossing Tls. 284 or a total collection during the quarter of Tls. 24,505.

## NAVAL NOTES.

## A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE NAVY.

Sir E. H. Seymour, commander-in-chief at Plymouth, who has just been promoted to the rank of Admiral-of-the-Fleet, is a bachelor, and the heavy duties of entertaining at that port have consequently fallen entirely on the wife of the flag-lieutenant, Mr. Tindal-Carill-Worsley, who has earned warm admiration for the way in which she has filled an onerous position. The distinguished Admiral has quite an old-fashioned dislike to the naval organisation scheme commonly attributed to Sir John Fisher, and has never striven to gain popularity with the engineer-branch of the service. It is stated that on the new titular regulation coming into force he went so far as to inquire at the Admiralty how he should address these officers, and received the curt and sufficient reply, "by their titles." The fact has freely been commented on that engineer officers have never been conspicuous among his guests or in his favour, and he usually addresses them as "Engineer Captain" so and so, instead of by the more courteous and correct "Captain." Sir Compton Dunsford, the retiring commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, is another of the old "high and dry" school, and on the occasion of the King's visit to Malta a couple of years ago he presented a certain engineer officer to his Majesty as "Engineer captain—". The King held out his hand and said, "How do you do, Captain—", and the story has been related ever since with great gusto by engineers throughout the fleet.

## THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

An interesting indication of the changed relative positions of Mr. Buller and Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the Unionist party is furnished by the fact that the two members of the Government have at last found courage to speak in favour of so pronounced an anti-Chamberlainite as Mr. Tommy Bowles. Lord Stanley and Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes have consented to speak at a meeting of his supporters at King's Lynn next month. Mr. Bowles, of course, is opposed by a tariff reformer, and though the local Conservative organisation is dead against him he has stuck to his guns with characteristic courage. Amongst Ministerialists the influence of Mr. Chamberlain has sensibly waned ever since Parliament opened, and he is no longer labelled "dangerous" to the Government. Probably one reason why he confined himself, in his speech on the Address, to wishing for an early dissolution without taking any steps to bring it about, is that he had a wholesome fear that his "troops" amongst the Ministerialists might not fire if called upon to do so. Certainly he and his policy are now under a cloud even in Parliament. After the fact that two members of the Government are going to lend their weight against a Chamberlainite candidate in favour of such a free lance as Mr. Bowles, whose general orthodoxy is not above suspicion, must be regarded as one of the first signs of the turning of the tide.

## HONGKONG SATIRISED.

## "INTERCEPTED LETTERS."

A sprightly little volume, full of quips and cracks directed against Hongkong "Society," is that now published under the title of *Intercepted Letters*. The author prefers to be known as "Betty," which exhibits a modesty unusual among the literary tribe and particularly ungenerous in this case when the comments on the follies and foibles of Hongkong people are so pleasantly told. The letters are supposed to have been written by a newly-married lady to a friend at home. Faithful to tradition the writer drags in the name of a certain person called "William" who is who is commonly known as the other half, and "William" is a peg on which to hang a column of common-sense. Whenever an expedition is planned "William" vetoes it; if a trip to Canton is suggested "William" is down on it like a cart-load of bricks. But it is "William" who gets all the pretty sayings, and it is "William" who is responsible for the funny stories. One of the features of Hongkong life which struck the author was the fact that it was not supposed to be "good form" to ramble about with your husband or your wife, as the case may be. And several good stories—albeit they seem reminiscent of something similar we have heard before—are told in this connection. The trip to Canton must have been an exceptionally pleasant affair, but the average reader would doubtless like to know who that dear delightful Captain was who catered so admirably for the wants of his lady passengers that they had no time to see Canton because they were afraid they might lose the boat and the dear Captain's company. Great fun is poked at the Happy Valley Hussars and the guild of volunteer nurses. "On a peace footing they can only allow three nurses to each trooper, but in time of war as they get killed off, they will be able to increase the allowance." That sentence alone ought to ensure the success of the H. V. Hussars, to say nothing of the rush for places in the nursing ranks. *Intercepted Letters* give some of the most entertaining side-lights on Hongkong Society that have ever appeared in the press. It aims at being satirical, but the good-humour and vivacity of the author extract the sting from whatever satire there may be in the narrative. It is exactly what it professes to be—chit-chat and mild criticism on the people of Hongkong. The last of these *Intercepted Letters* is dated 1860 and is supposed to be written by a grand-daughter of the present "Betty." By that time there is a statue in King's Park to Sir Matthew Nathan "who had such a big share in making Hongkong what it is to-day, and who was afterwards such a signal success as Governor-General of the South African Commonwealth." In Berkeley Square "named after a famous jurist and wit" there is a statue of Sir Francis May; and before the People's Palace, "with which his munificence endowed the Colony stands the statue of Robert Shewan, the People's Tribune." Sir William Gresson, the first commander of the Happy Hussars, also has a statue in 1860; there is another to Sir Paul Chater, and a Murray Bain memorial. It is a pretty picture, and strange things have happened. It will be well laid out on *Intercepted Letters*. It is handsomely bound in the form of an envelope, and is printed and published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Hongkong.

## NORTH-HORNEO "BLUR EARTH."

The London expert's opinion in regard to the blue ground discovered in North Horneo is most favourable, but he wishes for more samples of the soil in order to make further thorough investigations as to its diamond-producing qualities. In consequence some tons of it are on the way to England for examination.

It will be recollected that a syndicate with a capital of £50,000 has been formed for exploration purposes.

## DAMAGE BY A MINE.

The *Chiao Daily News* states that the Chinese despatch boat *Chinghai* was sent out by the native authorities to search for floating mines. The same afternoon she found one drifting about near the island of Yangkuan, about eleven miles from Chelon. Seven shots were fired at it from the quickfiring guns of the vessel without any explosion being effected. On Monday morning a boat was sent out to fish the mine up, and for that purpose a rope was tied round the thing. The boat then took the mine in tow, but suddenly it exploded with a great roar. One officer who was present in the boat and one sailor were wounded, although not seriously, and the boat was totally smashed up. The wounded people were sent to the hospital as soon as the despatch-vessel anchored the same morning. It is stated that several residents felt the shock of the explosion. If this is the case the explosion must have taken place nearer to the harbour.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 1st prox.  
Indian (*Lisings*) 3rd prox.  
French (*Armand Belkic*) 3rd prox.  
American (*Siberia*) 7th prox.  
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 10th prox.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver 8 p.m. on 28th inst.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Sachsen* which left here on 1st inst., arrived at Genoa on 29th inst., at 5 a.m.  
The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Armand Belkic*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow at noon, for this port.  
The N. D. L. Australian Line s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on 18th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on 10th prox.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. on 30th inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m. same day, for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on 1st prox.



## TELEGRAMS.

[Kuter's.]

## Trouble in Crete.

London, 28th March.

As a result of the discontent caused by Prince George's absolutist rule, 600 armed men (Cretans) have assembled near Cannea as a Provisional National Assembly under the Presidency of M. Papayannakis; proclaimed the union of the island with Greece and appealed to the Powers not to employ force for the maintenance of the present régime.

Prince George has issued a proclamation appealing to the population and denouncing the movement.

A Russian gunboat has brought reinforcements to the Cretan Gendarmerie at Cannea from other portions of the island.

## The New Japanese Loan.

New York bankers state that they are receiving heavy French subscriptions for the American portion of the new Japanese loan.

Later.

## The Issue of the New Japanese Loan in London.

The exterior of the London Banks during the issue of the Japanese loan resembled boxing day at the theatres; the police had to preserve order among long queues of people, the largest, around the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It is certain that the loan will be heavily over-subscribed.

## The War.

It is understood that the intention to mobilize on a large scale at present is abandoned and only drafts will be sent sufficient to stiffen the army of General Linévitch, who will pursue Fabian tactics.

## The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The *Daily Telegraph* is taking up the idea of strengthening the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and says that it receives general approbation, especially in the city, if enjoying the moral support of the United States.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama may almost be said to be the organizer of the Army as it is today. Born at Kyogohira in the 13th year of the Tempo era, he took part in the sanguinary affair at the Tendaya Restaurant in Fushimi just before the Restoration; and, when the civil war broke out, served under the last General Sengoku in the campaign against the Shogun's troops in North-Eastern Japan. In 1870 he went to Europe to watch the progress of the Franco-Prussian war and was present at the siege of Paris. On returning in 1871 he was appointed to the Army Department, successively holding the office of Major, then Colonel and finally Major-General. A few years later he was sent to Europe to study military tactics and spent a considerable period in France and Switzerland. On coming back to Japan he was appointed Rikugunso. In the 9th year of Meiji (1877) we find him at Kumamoto engaged in the suppression of a disturbance there. On restoring order he took the command of Kumamoto garrison, from which post he was very soon transferred to Tokyo as Acting Minister of the Army and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the capital. In the following year (1878), when Saigō Takamori raised the standard of revolt, Major-General Oyama went into Kinshu at the head of a Division and took part in one of the severest and most bloody engagements of the struggle—that fought at Tawarasaki before Kumamoto Castle was relieved. On his return to Tokyo he was warmly thanked for his services by the Emperor and appointed Vice President of the General Staff Office. In 1874 he was appointed Minister of the Army and while acting as such performed the Government duty in conjunction with Mr. Yamagata (the present Marquis and General) to build a series of forts for the protection of Tokyo Bay. He was made a Sangu in 1881. In 1884 he again went to Europe to study the military systems of the principal Powers. While there he was raised to the peerage, with the rank of Count. Returning here two years later, he set to work to reform and remodel the military system of the Empire, doing much to place the army in that so efficiently efficient state which is to-day the admiration of the world. In 1891 he was appointed Kwangun, a high military post which he subsequently resigned in order to take the portfolio of the Minister of Education for a period. He returned to active service in 1893 and became again Minister of War. During the China War, in 1894-95 he commanded the 2nd Division and served with distinct credit throughout the campaign. For his brilliant services in that war he was decorated on his return home with the Order of the Golden Kite and the Grand Order of the Paulownia. In 1899 General Oyama was appointed a member of the Gensui Fu (Field Marshal's Office), and made a Field Marshal of the Empire.—*Kobe Herald*.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 30th at 12.10 p.m. The barometer has fallen over the whole of the China coast.

Probably a depression is forming over Central China, and pressure is at a low over the NV part of the China Sea.

Gradients have decreased in the Formosa Channel and moderate E to SE winds may be expected there. In the north part of the China Sea fresh E winds will probably continue to prevail.

Forecast:—fresh E to SE winds; equally.

## THE STRANDED "SULLY."

SALVAGE OPERATIONS PROCEEDING.

According to *La Courrier Saigonnaise* of the 17th inst., the refloating of the cruiser *Sully*, which is stranded in Along Bay, is likely to prove more difficult than was at first anticipated. The Company which was in charge of the operations for refloating the vessel were, however, confident that the work would proceed rapidly, and stated that there was nothing to fear.

On the other hand, serious alarm has been felt for several days regarding the result of the work on account of the heavy seas.

There is an increasing volume of water entering the vessel at each tide, which has a damaging effect on the vessel.

The *Montcalm* has left Saigon for Along Bay, with the object of saving whatever is possible from the *Sully*. The *in tétel* will be taken to the arsenal at Saigon.

## APPLICATIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASCENDING DEBTORS.

Out of four cases in bankruptcy jurisdiction at the Supreme Court this morning there was only one in which the debtor had not absconded, and Sir Henry S. Berkeley ordered that warrants be issued for the arrest of the defaulters. The first matter to be brought to the notice of the Chief Justice was an application by Mr. O. D. Thomson that the Wing Yee firm of old iron dealers, trading at 44, Wing On Street be adjudged bankrupt. The Official Receiver pointed out to the Court that the debtor had absconded, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties. Mr. G. H. Wakeman intimating that it had not been ascertained who were the people connected with the business.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

In the case of Ho Sam, lately trading as Hop Yik Chan at the Hop Yik Gardens, Des Vaux Road West, ex parte, the International Banking Corporation, there was the same order made, the Official Receiver informing his Lordship that debtor had also absconded. A warrant for the man's apprehension was ordered to be taken out.

RICK DEALERS' FAILURE.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis appeared for the petitioner creditor in re Wong Chee alias Wong Yui Man and Wing Lung firm, lately trading as rice dealers at 195, Wing Lok Street. He said that he understood that, at the last meeting of creditors, a resolution was passed that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt.

His Lordship:—Do you wish for adjudication?

Mr. Beavis:—Yes, my Lord.

The application was granted, and as the debtor had deemed it prudent to clear from the scene of his tort the usual proceedings were taken with a view to ensure his attendance before the Court.

A BAD SPECULATION.

In explaining the facts relating to the failure of Li Lai, Mr. Beavis, who asked, on behalf of the debtor, for a receiving order said that the usual affidavit as to the man's property had been filed. There was a debt of \$6,500 on a third mortgage on certain property and, the mortgagee was adjudged bankrupt two years ago. That was the debt and practically irretrievable. The Chief Justice failed to see what object there was in making debtor bankrupt if there were no assets to divide. Mr. Beavis thought that the Official Receiver might be able to do something in respect of the mortgage. Sufficient would be forthcoming to pay the bankruptcy fees. The Chief Justice asked if there was likely to be anything left out of the bankruptcy of the mortgagor.

Mr. Beavis replied that the estate should certainly realise enough to pay between twenty a thirty per cent. of the owner's debts. It would bring in about \$1,000.

## CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

WILL IT BE RESPECTED IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENT?

It is becoming quite apparent now, it serves the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that all of the efforts of the State Department to preserve the integrity of China, that is, to save that unfortunate empire from being partitioned among alien nations, are liable to be defeated in the settlement of the terms of peace between the belligerent governments without the aid or intervention of any neutral nation. The State Department is said, in fact, to have received official information that Japan has signified that she is prepared to make peace, the cardinal points of the proposition being that Russia shall evacuate Korea and Manchuria. The minor points to be settled, when peace negotiations are opened, will be Japan's subsequent status in the evacuated territory; her relations to Korea, Port Arthur and the Liaoning peninsula; the disposition of Saghalien island; the future status of Vladivostok and the south eastern littoral of Siberia; the administration and ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the fixing of a war indemnity.

It is generally recognized now that Russia must have peace in the Orient, regardless of the cost, to enable her to devote her energies to the settlement of her domestic affairs and the restoration of order in her European provinces. But there is nothing to prevent her settling the Oriental question with Japan, without either of them consulting any other nation and disposing of the territory belonging to China, which has been the theatre of war, to their mutual satisfaction. It is doubtful whether any of the other powers, having territorial interests in China would interfere should the settlement involve the absorption of Manchuria by Japan or the division of it between her and Russia. Possibly the only voice which would be raised in protest against such a peace settlement would be that of our own Government, and that alone cannot avail anything. The probabilities are that the other powers interested in China will acquiesce in this alienation of Chinese territory because it will facilitate their own schemes of extending the sovereignty over their present "spheres of influence." In that event the "open door" and "the integrity of China," for which our State Department has so strenuously striven, will both go aglimmering and our interests in the results of the war will be ruthlessly dissipated.

## THE LAWS OF DIVORCE IN MANY LANDS.

Divorce, as we understand it to-day, has been an evolution from the principle of what, among savages, is known as repudiation. In this, man after union with the woman completely enslaved the latter, and she became closely assimilated to domestic animals over which man had all possible rights. Therefore, if she displeased him, he had the right of repudiating or driving her away.

Among the mountaintops of the Damara tribe the men can send away the wives of whom they are tired, and whom they can replace. In Caffrair the husbands have also every right, without exception, over the wives they have bought.

Among the Bonjos of Middle Africa marriage is regarded as simply a commercial transaction, and in case of divorce the father must return to the husband a part of the utensils or firearms paid for his daughter. Total repudiation is enforced if the husband keeps the children while repudiating the wife.

Among the Soulimas the women can leave their husbands and marry another man if they return to their husband-proprietors the sum (or its equivalent) that he originally used to buy them from their parents.

In Polynesian marriages could be severed with the greatest ease. In the Marquesas isles the husband and wife parted by mutual accord, incompatibility of temper being often sufficient to dissolve the marriage compact. If, however, the wife deserted her husband's bed before such mutual separation had been agreed upon to follow a lover, the husband could either follow or watch for him and administer a severe chastisement upon his person. At Hawaii marriage was dissolved by mutual consent. The Malemones Esquimaux and Kamshatdals of Asia drive away their wives at will. The Mixos of South America regarded marriage simply as an agreement between two people of different sexes, such agreement being dissolvable by the will of the two parties.

Among the Kabyles of Algeria marriage is treated literally as a commercial affair of the most serious kind, especially for the women, who are owned as things by their husbands. Repudiation among these people are of two kinds, in one the husband simply saying "I repudiate thee" three times. The wife remains dependent upon him, however, until he sells her by means of what is called a price of redemption. If he accepts the price from any man he must, when the sum is counted out in public, do so before witnesses that he gives up all rights to her.

In the second form of repudiation the husband says once or twice: "I repudiate thee, and put such a sum upon thy head." Then the husband has to her, and if the sum stated in the repudiation formula was paid by any of her male relatives or friends she had the right to marry again. Sometimes certain conditions were specified, as, for instance, that if the woman is to marry such and such a man in the price of redemption will be doubled or tripled. If the sum is so great that it amounts to a practical prevention of any fresh marriage the woman becomes known as "a prevented one." When the formula of repudiation has been pronounced only once or twice (but not three times) the husband can, if he changes the mind, pay a fine, or with his father-in-law's consent take back his wife. But his reputation is lost.

Without using this formula of repudiation the Kabyle husband can send his wife back to her family, without their consent, or even without their knowing anything about it until they see her at the door of their house. If he is seriously displeased with her he sends her to her parents without any forwarding, mounted on an ass and accompanied by a slave. This ignominious treatment, being equal to repudiation, public opinion forbids her being taken back by her husband, even should he afterwards desire to do so.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Peking Government recently sent a dispatch to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung instructing him to order Sheng Kung Pan, to properly deal with the cancellation of the Canton Railway Agreement without delay, so as not to prejudice the matter. In receipt of the decree, Sheng Kung Pan telegraphed to the American Development Co., informing them of the cancellation of the agreement. It is stated that the American Development Co. intend to send a gentleman to China to try to arrange matters, but Viceroy Chang has announced his refusal to negotiate with him. It is also stated that when the American Development Co. addressed Sheng Kung Pan some time ago, in regard to the surplus profit on minor bonds of the Co. Sheng took no notice of their communication.

## THE DUTIES OF LANDING AGENTS.

On the morning of the 10th inst., at the Yokohama Local Court, before Judge Yasuda, reports the *Japan Herald*, the hearing was resumed of the case between Mr. S. Weston and the Compania General de Tabacos des Philipinas, adjourned from the 10th November, 1904, the amount involved being ¥1,036.59. The case arose out of a quantity of tobacco brought by the *Sakra*, for which steamer Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. are the agents. The defendants refused to recognise the validity of the claim on the ground that they were dealing through the agents only, and the plaintiff, the landing agent, had no *locus standi*. The plaintiff now controverted the above statement, saying that it is customary for a landing agent to have the goods entrusted to his care landed at a place fixed and through its recognised landing agent. An application to call an expert to decide what the usual custom is on this point was granted by the Court, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 24th inst.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The s.s. *Asot* sailed from this port this morning taking cargo and 2,135 coolies, in transit from Cheloo and Chinwanmao for Durban. She will call at Singapore for a further load of cargo, and be followed in a few days by the s.s. *Nikah*.

## JABEZ BALFOUR IN PRISON.

It will be remembered that some years ago a member of the British Parliament named Jabez Balfour, noted for his piety, was convicted of a number of heartless frauds in connection with the Liberator Building Society,—frauds which ruined some thousands of people. Upon discovery he fled to South America with a lady admirer, but was eventually captured after exciting adventures by agents of the British police and brought back to England, where he is sentenced to fourteen or fifteen years' penal servitude. In prison he found his piety stand him in good stead, and his conduct being good he will shortly be released. The man naturally interests many of those who suffered from his frauds, and this probably accounts for an interview appearing in the *Daily News* on the life of Jabez Balfour in prison. Apparently the person interviewed was a prison official.

"Will Jabez ever live to get out again and enjoy his freedom?" I asked.

"I see no reason why he shouldn't," came the prompt reply of one of those who are in a position to speak of his experiences. "Few prisoners can boast a better health record, and few have troubled the doctor less. He is literally counting the days until his release. Many look forward to a term in hospital, where the dietary is on a liberal scale—chicken and other delicacies for the weak—and occasionally I have heard that the wrongdoer has been supplied with a pot of ale or stout. But Jabez has not qualified for any of these luxuries. He has borne his punishment like a man, and with that difference to privation which has characterised prisoners of the type of a certain noble lord, who afterwards told the world what he thought of prison life at Parkhurst. Not that there is much 'privation.' The food is good, and if the quantity is not always as great as a hungry man might desire, it is by no means a starvation diet."

"Does he ever complain?"

"No, he is a model prisoner—and even the officers will tell you that—and he even finds time to be interested in the welfare of his fellow prisoners."

"Do you think he knows what is going on in the outside world?"

"Yes, far more than you would imagine. You should see these 'star' or 'first-class' men, how they talk to each other for an hour after a Sunday's service, when they can select their companions. They do talk—just nineteen to the dozen, as the phrase goes."

"In the *Daily News* the other day it was stated that Jabez sings treble in the prison choir. I suppose that is so?"

"Oh, yes, for years he has been a member of the choir. You know the members have no privileges beyond those of other convict save and except the hour or two for practice each week, and this makes a little extra relaxation. You must not imagine the choirmen wear surplices. They are in convict garb, just like other men. When the 500 or more join in singing they almost raise the roof! A well-known hymn and tune of childhood's days is sometimes sung. The effect is most impressive. Not a few show signs of emotion. Hymns such as 'Lead, Kindly Light,' or 'I was a wandering sheep,' sung under such conditions acquire a new meaning altogether."

"I suppose there are many men there who have held responsible positions?"

"Certainly. It more than once happened that an ex-clergyman has been a member of the choir, and has actually taken the solo in the anthem."

"I have heard of confirmations taking place in prisons. Have you ever had that experience at Parkhurst?"

"Some years ago there was such a service, I have been told, when a dozen or more men had the rite administered at the hands of the Bishop. Some of the convicts were very sceptical about it, and were at first inclined to treat the service as a farce, but a few earnest words from the Bishop, claiming for the candidates the sympathy of their fellow prisoners, had a marvellous effect."

"You have many visitors at Parkhurst?"

"Yes, from the Prince and the Lord Chief Justice of England down to the poorest relatives of the prisoners. Not long since a Royal personage inspected the prison, asking a hundred and one questions about the daily routine of prison life. Few of the officers were aware of the identity of their distinguished visitors."

"I have previously stated that Jabez is personally interested in the welfare of his fellow prisoners. Let me cite a case. During that precious hour of relaxation on Sunday afternoons he met a prisoner—a highly intelligent fellow who was terribly afraid that his reason would give way under the strain of prison life. Jabez at once offered to teach him French, and the man eagerly consented to learn. Every opportunity that presented itself was taken advantage of, and the poor fellow soon made rapid progress under the tuition of his friend in need. He regarded Jabez as his saviour, and his gratitude was most touching to witness. Before the great crash came, and when the country was ringing with the story of the Liberator frauds, Jabez could not sleep. After he entered the prison this was changed, but afterwards trouble arose, and the fear of mental derangement haunted him like a spectre. Then a happy thought struck him. He would learn Spanish. No sooner had he resolved been taken than he commenced to put it into practice. He can now both read and speak the language well. He regards this branch of study as having saved him from mental collapse."

"I have seen it stated that Jabez is an omnivorous reader."

"I can confirm it. I should call him a prodigious reader. He will read books as dry

as dust, such as few if any other prisoners care to take. His pet subjects are theology and history. The history of the Roman Catholic Church has engaged his thoughtful attention."

"Has his appearance changed very much?"

"Well, yes, in some respects. I consider he is not unlike the immortal Pickwick—short and podgy, with bland face and bald pate. The resemblance is absurd. All the same, and notwithstanding the misfortunes which have befallen him, you instinctively feel that he is not an ordinary prisoner. Now that the time of his departure is within measurable distance, he has become more animated, and does not sleep quite so well. As I have said he is literally 'counting the days.'"

The determination of Jabez Balfour to learn Spanish is a little amusing in the circumstances. Spanish is a good language for persons who have a conscientious objection to the operation of extradition laws. Doubtless Jabez Balfour would have found a knowledge of the language very useful when in seclusion in South America.

## MANUFACTURING PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor has issued an interesting bulletin showing the expansion of the cotton manufacturing industry in Japan which contains food for the study of those who fancy that an open door into the Orient is a synonym for increased opportunities for the Western world to get rid of its manufactured goods. The figures presented by the department emphasize the content on made in these columns years ago that Japan and China cannot be looked upon as countries affording a market for Western manufactures. They show plainly that Japan has entered upon a successful career of production, and that the probabilities favour a movement of manufactured goods from the Orient to the West rather than the other way. Our probable position in the economic relation with the Orientals will be the ignoble one of furnishing raw materials in a people who will make them up into finished goods. The following quotations from the department's bulletin bear out this assumption.

"The figures of exports of cotton manufactures from Japan to China show that the total value of cotton yarns exported from Japan to China in 1893 was \$1,587, and in 1903 \$4,112,507; and of other cotton manufactures, in 1893 \$221,783; and in 1903 \$2,013,547, making the total of cotton yarns and finished cotton manufactures sent from Japan to China in 1893 \$1,808,370, and in 1903 \$6,126,054."

"Meantime the quantity of raw cotton exported from the United States to Japan has grown from 793,342 pounds in 1893 to 161,631,219 pounds in 1903, the value of the same being in 1893 \$68,433, and in 1903 \$12,712,619. The quantity and value in 1903 were somewhat reduced by reason of the very high price of American cottons and the fact that Japan, in years of high prices in America, turns for a part of her cotton supply to India, where she finds a shorter staple and therefore lower prices. The general fact, however, that Japan increased her purchase of our raw cotton from \$68,000 in 1893 to \$12,700,000 in 1903, and in the same period increased her sales of manufactured cotton to China from \$251,000 in 1893 to \$16,000,000 in 1903, suggests the possibilities which await the cotton manufacturers of the United States when they may choose to turn the cotton produced in this country into the finished state before permitting it to pass to the cotton consumers of the world."

"This industry, which has recently sprung up in Japan in buying American cotton, turning it into the manufactured state and selling it to other countries is, of course, merely a reproduction of a process which has been going on for many years in the older manufacturing countries of Europe. The United Kingdom, for example, took, in 1903, \$125,000,000 worth of cotton from the United States, basing this statement upon our figures of export to that country; and in the same year exported \$12,000,000 worth of finished cotton goods and \$6,000,000 worth of cotton yarns. Germany, in the same year, bought \$85,000,000 worth of cotton from the United States, as shown by our own figures of exports to that country, and exported \$80,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures, of which \$71,000,000 was finished goods and the remainder yarns."

## COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai advices, dated 15th inst., state:—Business done:—Farnham, Boys at Tls. 145 and at Tls. 150 for March; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs and Tls. 20 cash. Flour at Tls. 65 ex div. Farn Cottons at Tls. 32. Actor House at \$30. Telephone at Tls. 62 cash. Municipal Deb. 6 per cent at Tls. 98.

Business reported:—Farnham, Boys at Tls. 148 for March, and at Tls. 157 for July; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 20 cash, at Tls. 207 for June; and at Tls. 210 for July; Langkats at Tls. 230 for March, and at Tls. 263 for July. Moutries at \$35. Wei-hai-wei Golds at \$64 cash.

## To-day's Advertisement.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E.

37TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the CORPORATION on or after the 31st March, 1905.

LIST OF DRAWN BONDS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [426]

## To-day's Advertisements.



## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 3rd April, 1905.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

F. H. HAYNES, Colonel, A. F. D., H. M. Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Fletcher Street, Hongkong. [425]

## METROPOLE THEATRE.

## METROPOLE HOTEL.

SATURDAY, 1st April, 1905.

## BOXING.

MAIN EVENT OF 20 ROUNDS between C. ROBERTS (Welter-weight Champion of the Colony) AND

JACK DOUGLAS,

a pupil of JIM CHRISTIE.

10 ROUNDS,

KEMP (R. W. Kents) Versus

FRITZ; Royal Engineers, and

OTHER PRELIMINARIES.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Commence 9 P.M. Tickets may be had at Dallys and Warren's, Newman's Grill Room and Metropole Hotel.

Prices ... .. \$5, \$3 and \$2. Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [424]

## FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship "SEGOVIA"

Captain Schofield, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [427]

## Intimation.



## THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK &amp; WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

HRH. the PRINCE of WALES.

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [428]



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	2nd April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	8th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	8th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CHINGHUS"	15th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	17th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	21st April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	29th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	6th May.

S.S. "Jason" left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 28th inst., and may be expected to arrive here about the 2nd proximo.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	11th April.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ALCINOUS"	20th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"KALISOW"	25th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	9th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"LAERTES"	20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PINGSUY"	23rd May.

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TELEMACHUS"	20th April.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	31st March.
SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	1st April.
NINGPO	"SZECHUAN"	1st "
MANILA	"TEAN"	4th "
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	4th "
MANILA, PORT DARWIN, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	10th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905.

## Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 1st April.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Noley	"	SATURDAY, 8th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	MANILA	April 11th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	"	April 20th, "
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	"	May 11th, "
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	"	May 30th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to  
[12]SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA,  
FOR

## PORTLAND, OREGON;

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	April 11th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	April 20th, "
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	May 11th, "
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	May 30th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to  
[12]

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF  
DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.,

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES  
From 1st January, 1901.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO  
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric  
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-  
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.  
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).  
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are fit throughout by Electricity.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4  
Meals \$1 each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sun-  
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single  
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30  
cents; Return, 50 cents; Stewards, 10 cents.TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of \$1.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3  
extra.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.THE Company's Steamship  
"ARMAND BEHIC"Captain " " will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on or about the 3rd April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland  
Ports, and taking through to Adelaide,  
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)THE Steamship  
"AUSTRALIAN"Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 8th April,  
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.  
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are  
carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK,

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1905. About

"LOWTHER CASTLE" 18th April, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply  
toDODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship  
"YUENSANG"Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as  
above, TO-MORROW, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation  
for First-class Passengers, and is fitted through-  
out with Electric Light.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

"PURNEA"

Captain J. B. Pearson, will be despatched as  
above, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at  
Daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at  
3 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PERA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. Arabia.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
3 P.M. TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. Moldavia and  
Arabia.From Australia, ex S.S. Mongolia.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. Sonali.  
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and  
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
1 P.M. TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence  
delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M.,  
TO-DAY.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 4th of April, will be  
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on TUESDAY, the 4th April,  
at 9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 10th  
of April, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

## Consignees.

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE S.S. "ATHOLL,"

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,  
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 3rd April will be subject  
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th  
April, or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 3rd April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

## "BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE STEAMSHIP "SAGAMI,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,  
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 30th March will be  
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
1st April, or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 30th March at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are  
prepared, during suspension of their  
Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,  
to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING  
to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and  
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-  
LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES  
and CANADA in connection with the GREAT  
NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEAT-  
TLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the  
NIPPON PACIFIC S.S. Co., BOSTON  
STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT Cos., OCEAN  
S.S. Co. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. Co.For further Particulars, apply at the Com-  
pany's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S  
BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

## WEISMANN, LTD.

(CAFÉ WEISMANN.)

THE place par excellence in Hongkong  
for Refreshments of all descriptions.Facing the Post Office, Queen's Road,  
Central.Everything of the best, prepared and  
served under entirely European Manage-  
ment.See our Grand Christmas Display.  
Cakes, Bonbons and Confectionery of all  
kinds made to customers' own order and  
design.Send or Bring Your orders.  
We guarantee satisfaction.The Weissmann Most Up-to-date Café  
in the Orient.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

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## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application toTHE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,  
1, Ice House Road  
Hongkong.

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